NUMB. CXXV.

THE London Journal

SATURDAY *December* 16. 1721.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,

I Have more than once complain'd in these Letters, that the best Things being most abus'd are capable of doing the greatest Harm: Nor is it a new Observation, whatever new Occasion there may be at all Times to repeat it. Men have been ever deceiv'd by good Names into an Approbation of all Things, sanctified by these Names. Imposture and Delusion have been call'd Religion, and thought so; Oppression and Rapine have been call'd Government, and esteem'd Government. Teachers have degenerated into Deceivers, Submission into Slavery, Taxation into Plundering, Protection into Destruction, and Magistrates into Murtherers; without changing their Names: Power and Right have been ever confounded; and Success, or the want of Success, has turn'd Villany into Virtue, and Virtue into Villany.

Hence it is that little Crimes and small Criminals have been detested and punish'd, while great Malefactors have been generally reverenced and obeyed; and that little Rogues have been call'd Thieves and hang'd, and great Thieves have been thil'd Conquerors and Princes, and sometimes have been deified. Your *Alexanders* and *Cæsars* were only *Felons* above the Gallows, and so have been many others of much less Figure than they. Great Crimes protect themselves, and one another; so that, in effect, Crimes are not always punish'd because they are Crimes, but because they are not mighty Crimes; nor in the inflicting of Punishments, has the Offence or the Offender been consider'd, but only the Figure of the Offender; who if he was poor and necessitous, has been put to Death; if great and ambitious, he has been protected or preferred. And thus it is, that Halters and Garters, Axes and White Staves, Palaces and Dungeons, have been often miserably confounded and misplaced.

Thus are the Boundaries and Distinction between Good and Evil almost lost in the World. To illustrate this in every Instance that deserves Illustration, would be to write a Folio instead of a Letter; at present I shall confine my self to the Consideration of *false Honour*, which has done much more Mischief to Mankind than ever real Honour did Good, as it is more conducing to the little personal Gratifications and the crooked self Ends of particular Men.

True Honour is an Attachment to honest and beneficent Principles, and a good Reputation; and prompts a Man to do good to others, and indeed to all Men, at his own Cost, Pains, or Peril. False Honour is a Pretence to this Character, but does Things that destroy it: And the Abuse of Honour is call'd Honour, by those who from that good Word borrow Credit to act basely, rashly, or foolishly.

A Man cannot act honourably in a bad Cause. That he thinks it a good Cause, is not a good Excuse; for Folly and Mistake is not Honour: Nor is it a better Excuse that he is engag'd in it, and has pledg'd his Faith to support it, and sett for it; for this is to engage his Honour against Honour, and to list his Faith in a War against Truth. To say that he is asham'd to desert it, is to say that he is asham'd to do an honest Thing, and that he prefers false Shame to true Honour, which engages the Man that possesses it to hate and break all Criminal Engagements. If a Man enters into a Party or Society, because he thinks it an honest Society, is he oblig'd to continue in it, when he finds it a Society of Knaves? And does his Honour oblige him to be a Knave too, or to desert those that are Knaves? Or, does a Robber who leaves the Gang, violate his Honour, which was only an Obligation to rob?

A good Conscience, an honest Heart, and clean Hands, are inseparable from true Honour; nor does true Honour teach any Man to act against his Judgment. It must be convinced before it acts, and meer Authority has no Weight with it. In humane Matters, it does not consider what is commanded, but what ought to be commanded; and before it executes an Injunction, it enquires whether the same be rational and just. When superiour Orders are unjust, the Honour of Obedience is taken away; for Honour is not the Instrument of Evil; it is therefore false and pretended Honour to execute and vindicate a bad Action by an unjust Command. Indeed no Command of any Consequence ought to be obey'd but what is or ought to be Law, and is not forbidden by any Law.

But this is only Reasoning, which has but little Force with Men when it combats their Interest and worst Passions. To them therefore who follow the Guides of Gain and Ambition, what I have here said is not addressed; but to those who, contrary to their Interest, follow and approve others whose only Principle is Interest.

False Honour has more Power over Men than Laws have; and those who despise all the Ties of Laws, and of Religion and Humanity, are often very exact in observing all the fantastical and wicked Rules of false Honour. There are no Debts so punctually paid as those contracted at Play; tho' there are express Laws against Play, and against paying of Money won at Play; nay, 'tis penal to pay such Debts. And yet those that are thus exact in paying to their own Ruin, and in Defiance of Law, whatever Debts they contract to avowed Sharpers, who live by cheating and picking Pockets, and are the Destruction of Families, and a publick Nuisance; I say, those Men thus exact in Unrighteousness and their own Wrong, shall run in Debt to honest Tradesmen, without any Purpose of paying them, and unconcern'd see them broken, imprison'd, and undone for want of such Payment. So lawlessly just are they to Rogues that ruin them, and so barbarously unjust to industrious and credulous Men, who feed and cloth them.

Is this Honour! What Dupes are we to *Words* and to our own Vice and Folly! It is but small Comfort to us that this voluntary Madness prevail'd of old amongst our barbarous *German* Ancestors, of whose distracted Propensity to Gaming *Tacitus* gives us this astonishing Account: *Aleam sobrij inter seria exercent, tanto lucrandi perdendive temeritate, ut cum omnia defecerunt, extremo ac novissimo Jactû, de libertate & de corpore contendant. Victus voluntariam servitutem adit, quamvis Junior, quamvis robustior, adligari se ac venire patitur. Ea est in re prava per vicacia: ipsi fidem vocant.*

'Gaming is one of their most serious Employments, and 'even sober they are Gamesters! To this rath Vice they are 'so violently addicted, that when they have wantonly lost all, 'they have not done, but desperately stake their Liberty and 'their Persons upon the last Throw. The Looser goes calmly into Bondage; and, tho' the younger and the stronger, 'suffers himself tamely to be bound and sold by him that 'wins. Such is their vicious Perseverance in Folly! they 'themselves call it HONOUR.

Our

(Price Three Half-pence.)

Our Modern Gamesters do not indeed go quite this Length; they only sell themselves, with their Families and Posterity to Beggary: For as to their Bodies, no Body will stake any thing against them. But in Points of Honour, in Gaming, we still retain the Strictness of these our polite Ancestors at Play, and generously pay to the last Morsel of Bread, and venture Famine rather than a Dun from one that has foul'd us at the Art of picking Pockets——— As to other Duns, honest and necessitous Duns, we matter them not; and Debts of real Honour and Conscience, do not at all touch our Honour.

Thus is Honour set up against Virtue and Law. Good Laws not executed are worse than none, and only teach Men to despise Law; whereas Reverence and Obedience go together. No Law will or can ever be executed by inferiour Magistrates, while the Breach of it is openly encourag'd by the Example of Superiours. Does any Man think that the best Laws, even in spired Laws against Duelling, would have any Effect, if there was at the same Time a Duelling Office kept open at *St. James's*? The Example of those that should execute Laws, or see them executed, is stronger than the Authority of those that make them. The Example of *Vespasian* did more towards the Restraint of Luxury, than all the sumptuary Laws of *Rome* could do till his Time. *Praecipuus adstrictli moris auctor Vespasianus fuit. Obsequium inde in principem, & amulandi amor, validior quam pana ex legibus & metus.* 'Vespasian 'was himself a special Instance and Author of Temperance 'and Frugality. From hence grew in the People a Reverence 'for the Example of the Prince, and an Emulation to con-'form their Manners to his——— a Tie much stronger than 'the Dread of Laws and all their Penalties.'

It is moreover become a mighty Piece of Honour to repair one Crime by another, and a worse; and when one has done you an Injury, he must, by the Rules of Honour, fight to defend it. Having affronted or harmed you contrary to Justice and Honour, he makes you Satisfaction by taking away your Life, according to the Impulses of true Honour, so here is a War of Honour against Honour and Justice, and common Sense.

Another Piece of Honour is an adherence to Error, after Conviction, and not to change a bad Religion for a better. To have been born in a certain Faith, is just as good Sense as to have been born a Lawyer or Mathematician; and yet that same is often the best and truest Reason against Change! And therefore we often adhere against all our Reason, to what others said or did for us without our Consent, and when we had no Reason. Because perhaps some People promis'd for us when were a Day old, that we should Forty Years afterwards and all our Life, count Beads, worship unsavoury Bones, be govern'd by Deceivers, and believe Contradictions: Are we therefore oblig'd to do all this, though we find 'tis against all Religion? Must we be Hypocrites, because our Ancestors were Fools? Are old Falsehoods and Fooleries the Standard of our Honour? Are we never to mend a wretched Condition, and never to make use of our Conscience? If so, then here is a War of Honour against Conscience, a War of Faith against Belief, and a War of Religion against Persuasion!

Another Piece of false Honour has sometimes been that of serving a Prince at the Expence of one's Country, though the serving of that Country was the only Duty and only Business of the Prince, and of every Man in Office under him. But this, though a Truth as self-evident as any in the Bible, has been so little understood or practis'd, that the wicked Execution of impious Engagements made to a Tyrant, against those made to Society, has been call'd Honour. And it has frequently been the Honour of a Courtier to execute all the ill Purposes of a Court against his Country. And here was the War of Honour against Duty.

The Honour of a Party is to adhere to one another right or wrong; and though their Chief be a Knave and a Traytor, their Honour is engag'd to be honest to him in all his Rogueries and Treason. And this is a War of Honour against Honesty.

The Honour and *Bona fide* of some Princes, have been of that odd and unprincely Contexture, that they were never once restrain'd by the same, from deceiving, plaguing, invading, robbing and usurping upon their Neighbours; and doing Things which would have entitled a plain *Subject* to the Gibbet. Their Honour seems often to have been deeply concern'd to have no Honour: And though their Faith was engag'd to protect their Subjects; yet their Honour, on the other side, was engag'd to pillage and unslave them. And here grew the Royal War of Honour against Faith and Equity!

How many peaceable Nations have been robb'd, how many Millions of Innocents butcher'd, out of mere Honour, princely Honour! This Honour is indeed so wild, mischievous and extravagant, that Words, the most warm and significant Words, fail in describing it. I shall therefore subjoin a few Instances of its Spirit, and conclude.

His Grace, *Villars* first Duke of *Buckingham*, engag'd his Country in Two mad Wars at once with the two greatest Powers in Europe, because his Honour had suffer'd a Rebuff in his Attempts to debauch two great foreign Ladies. *Europe* was to be embroil'd; Lives, Treasure, and the Safety of Kingdoms to be risk'd and thrown away, to vindicate, forsooth, his Grace's debauch'd Honour!

Cambyses, to revenge an Affront put upon his Father many Years before by an *Ægyptian* King, in the Business of finding him a Wife, involv'd the World in a Flame of War; and at the Expence of perhaps a Million of Lives, and the Destruction of Kingdoms, did at last heroically vindicate his Father's *Honour* and his own, upon the Bones of a dead King, whom he caus'd to be dug up, and after many Indignities, cast into the Fire.

White Elephants are rare in Nature, and so greatly valued in the *Indies*, that the King of *Pegu* hearing that the King of *Siam* had got Two, sent an Embassy in Form, to desire one of them of his Royal Brother, at any Price: But being refus'd, he thought his Honour concern'd to wage War for so great an Affront. So he enter'd *Siam* with a vast Army, and with the Loss of Five Hundred Thousand of his own Men, and the Destruction of as many of the *Siamese*, he made himself Master of the Elephant, and retrieved his Honour.

Darius (I think it was *Darius* the *Mede*) found his Honour concern'd to chastize the *Scythians* for invading *Asia*, a Hundred and Thirty Years before; and lost a great Army to vindicate his Honour, which yet was not vindicated; that is, he miss'd the white Elephant. For,

In short, Honour and Victory are generally no more than white Elephants; and for white Elephants the most destructive Wars have been often made. What Man free, either by Birth or Spirit, could, without Pity and Contempt, behold, as in a late French Reign he frequently might behold, a Swarm of slavish French men, in wooden Shoes, with hungry Bellies, and no Clothes, dancing round a May pole, because their *Grand Monarque*, at the Expence of a Million of *their* Money, and Thirty or Forty Thousand Lives, had acquir'd a white Elephant, or in other Words, gain'd a Town or a Victory?

Instances are endless, or else I could name other People, who have employed themselves several Years in catching white Elephants by Sea and Land; but I am in haste to conclude.

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

CATO.

P. S. Sir, I understand that my Two last Letters concerning the Punishment of *Cæsar*, are censur'd, as if the Doctrine there maintain'd, might be misapply'd, to the Destruction of good Magistrates, who keep the Laws and protect their Subjects. To this Censure I shall only answer, that the Bible is never the worse Book for having been perverted by wicked Men these Sixteen Hundred Years.

In the last Journal but one, there is a Letter subscribed *A Woman*. It is so well writ, and upon a Subject so important, that I propose to bestow a Paper upon it; and I give this Notice to my Readers, that they may not be surpriz'd to find CATO treating of Love and Marriage.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Pestilence continues still to rage at *Avignon*, but we have the Satisfaction to find, that they don't give us any Account this Week of its appearing in any Place which has not already been some time infected; so that 'tis hoped it rather declines upon the whole, than encreases.

The Turks seem still to threaten War, especially on the side of Poland: and we have it confirmed, that *as we have mentioned some time ago*, the Tartars are ordered to be in readiness to march at the first Warning; so that a Rupture is now more apprehended than it was before.

The Muscovites talk of a War with the Persians, and tell us, they are making the necessary Dispositions to begin it with all Expedition; and that as soon as the Ways are passable, the Troops will assemble at Astracan, and enter upon Action without Delay. But this wants Confirmation.

LONDON.

HIS Grace the Duke of Chandos, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Radnor, is likewise appointed High-Steward of Cantemeleuis in the said County, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in the room of the Lord Conningsby.

The

The following Receipt comes directly from a Phyſician in the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army, which lies encamped on the Borders of Languedoc, to prevent any of thoſe who are in infected Places paſſing into other Parts; the Univerſity of *Montpelier* have approved it; and from Experience it has been found never to fail any of thoſe who were early and regular in their Uſe of it, but infallibly to preſerve them from the Diſtemper, tho' they were daily converſant with the worſt of the Malignancy. Our making of it publick in this Manner, is for the Sake of all in general, but eſpecially of the Poor, who in Caſe of a Viſitation, *which God avert*, they may be able to aſſiſt themſelves, without being forced to apply to Quacks at a vaſt Expence for their deſtructive Medicines, which are only calculated to bubble them of their Money, and often prove to the Deſtruction of the Patient than any thing elſe.

The ANTI-PESTILENTIAL PRESERVATIVE.

Take of Rue, Sage, Mint, Roſemary, Wormwood *and* Lavender, *a handful of each, infuſe them together in a Gallon of the beſt White-wine Vinegar; put the whole into a ſtone Pot cloſely covered and paſted over the Cover. Set the Pot thus cloſed up, upon warm Wood Aſhes for Eight Days: After which draw off or ſtrain through fine Flanel the Liquid, and put it into Bottles well cork'd; and into every Quart Bottle put a Quarter of an Ounce of* Camphire. *With this Preparation waſh your Mouth and rub your Loins and your Temples every Day: ſnuff a little up your Noſtrils when you go into the Air, and carry about you a Bit of Sponge dip'd in the ſame, in order to ſmell to upon all Occaſions, eſpecially when you are near any Place or Perſon that is infected.*

They write that four Malefactors, who had robbed the infected Houſes, and murthered the People, during the Courſe of the Plague at Marſeilles, own'd, when they came to the Gallows, that they had preſerv'd themſelves from the Contagion, by uſing the above Medicine only, and that they went the whole Time from Houſe to Houſe without any fear of the Diſtemper.

They are beating up for Volunteers for Adm. Wager's Squadron, with greater Succeſs than has been known; abundance of very good Sailors that had enter'd on Board Merchant-men, have left them to enter on Board his Majeſty's Ships, which is owing to the extraordinary Care that is taken in paying the Navy, which is now in ready Money; whereas formerly many of thoſe poor People ſold their Wages at Seven and Eight Shillings in the Pound Diſcount, to keep their Families from ſtarving.

On Wedneſday laſt, a Child was Burnt to Death in Princes Street, near Drury Lane; there was another in the Room with it, though too Young to lend it any Aſſiſtance, when it was fallen into the Fire. There have been no leſs than three Inſtances of this kind very lately, which it is hoped will prove a ſufficient Memento to all Mothers and Nurſes, how they leave young Children alone.

The ſame Evening, a Butcher of Newport-Market, returning home from Bellſize, was robb'd by Three Foot-pads of a very conſiderable Sum, as alſo his Horſe; but what is very extraordinary, all were ſoon after return'd to him again: Whether this aroſe from their Apprehenſion of being known by him (ſince the Day was not ſhut in) or what, is not certain: It ſeems one of them was againſt reſtoring, but he was over-ruled by the other two; and they left him with a Reſolution, that the next they met with ſhould pay for it. Soon after a Gentleman's Servant (in the ſame Road) was knock'd off of his Horſe by them, and plunder'd of his Watch and 23 Pounds, which he had received at Highgate and Hampſtead, for his Maſter.

On Thurſday the ſeventh Inſtant, His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land Tax Bill, and ſome others for Naturalization.

In our Letters from Dreſden, we have the following Account of an Engine for the extinguiſhing of Fire, viz.——The King of Poland accompany'd by ſeveral Miniſters went to Oſterwiſen, to ſee a new invented Engine for extinguiſhing of Fire; which has been brought from Augsburgh. It was try'd upon a Timber Houſe built on Purpoſe, fill'd with Chaps, and Hoops of Tart Barrels, &c. And when it was all in Flames the Inventer work'd his Engine, and applied the Secret, throwing ſomething into the Fire, which made a terrible Noiſe, and put the Flames out at once. His Majeſty has made him a Preſent of Two Hundred Ducats; and 'tis not doubted, but he will gain a conſiderable Reward from the Empire, for communicating the Secret, eſpecially when it is known, that every Inhabitant may have one for the eaſy Price of two Florins.——

One of his Majeſty's Meſſengers is diſpatch'd to Liſbon, with a Commiſſion to Mr. Wortley, whereby he is appointed Governour of Barbadoes.

Agreeable to a Demand made by ſome of the Proprietors, a General Court of the South-Sea Company was held at Merchant Taylors Hall the 7th Inſtant, which was open'd with a ſhort Speech from Sir John Eyles, the Sub Governour, importing the Cauſe of their meeting. The Minutes of the laſt Court were then read, and the Sub Governour acquainted them, that their Court of Directors had perform'd every Thing which had been intruſted to their Care and Conduct therein, namely, that they had regiſter'd the Agreement made with the Bank; that they had carried out all the remaining Stock to the Account of the ſeveral Proprietors; and that they had preſented the Company's Addreſs to his Majeſty.

They then went upon the following Reſolution, viz. That any Ingraftment of the Capital Stock of the Company, or any part thereof into the Bank or Eaſt India Company, or any other Corporation, muſt be very detrimental to their Intereſt; and the promoting any ſuch Ingraftment as aforeſaid, without the Conſent of a General Court, tends to the Violation and Deſtruction of the Rights and Properties of the ſeveral Members.——And a Debate ariſing thereupon, it was put to the Hands, and appear'd in the Affirmative; whereupon a Ballot was demanded, for the determining the ſaid Reſolution, and Monday and Tueſday laſt were appointed for it, from 9 in the Morning to 6 in the Evening; when it was concluded, and ſtood thus: For the Queſtion, 1619; Againſt it 1441. Majority againſt the Ingraftment 178.

But to go on with the Proceedings of the General Court:

Then a Motion was made, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he will be pleaſed to recommend to the Parliament, the Remiſſion of the Two Millions, which, with a proportional Part of their yearly Fund, will be annihilated at Midſummer next; or ſuch other Relief as his Majeſty in his great Goodneſs ſhall think meet, in Conſideration of the Sufferings of the unhappy Proprietors, by the Execution of the South Sea Scheme, which was carried Nem. Con.

Another Motion was made, that the Court of Directors be order'd immediately to Proſecute, and take the moſt vigorous Meaſures to oblige the Bank to the performance of their Contract, which was carried by a great Majority.

A Motion was alſo made, that the Bank's original Contract ſhould be laid before the next General Court, and Nem. Con. carried.

The next Motion was, that whereas the Company had ſuſtain'd very great Loſſes upon the Account of fictitious Stock, by Money iſſued and paid out of the Caſh of the Company by Mr. Knight, on the Account of Differences, and Stock taken in and held for ſeveral Perſons, with the Company's Money; and had ſuſtain'd great Loſſes by a fraudulent Management of the Subſcriptions; that Satisfaction ought to be made to the injured Proprietors; which being put to the Queſtion, was carried in the Affirmative.

The Conſequent Motion to this was, that the Court of Directors be order'd, without loſs of time, to proſecute all thoſe Perſons, or any other whom they ſhall ſuſpect to be concern'd, as in the Reſolution aforeſaid, that they may be obliged to refund the Advantages they obtain'd thereby. This was carried Nem Con.

They concluded with this Motion, that Application be made by Petition to the Parliament, for ſufficient Power to theſe Ends, repreſenting the very great Loſſes ſuſtain'd by the Company in theſe Particulars, and praying their Aid to compel Reſtitution in the Premiſes——The Queſtion being put on this, was alſo carried Nem. Con.

The great Charity that has been ſhown to the Captives, lately redeem'd from Barbary, encouraged one Henry Roberts to procure one of their Habits, in which Dreſs he begg'd about the Streets; but being diſcovered, he is now a Captive in Bridewel.

The late Faſt Day was obſerv'd with great Solemnity; on which Occaſion, the Biſhop of Salisbury preach'd before his Majeſty, the Biſhop of Norwich before the Lords, and Dr. Saunders before the Commons, as did Mr. Maſſey before the Lord Mayor.

Some Days ago a Nobleman's Porter, when moſt of the Family were abſent from Home, went to the Chamber of one of the Maid Servants, with a Piſtol in his Hand, and ſwore if ſhe did not comply with his Deſires, that he would be the Death of her. Her Cries and Intreaties avail'd nothing, for what with Force on his ſide, and Fear on hers, he obtain'd his Ends. It ſeems he ſwore her to Secrecy; but the raviſh'd Innocent, having a juſt Abhorrence of the Villain and his Crime, diſcovered him the next Day, upon which he abſconded, but on Monday laſt he was taken in St. James's Market, and we hear he is committed to Newgate.

The Tranſfer Books of the Eaſt-India Company will be ſhut from Wedneſday the 20th Inſtant, to Monday the 22d Day of January next, and the Annuity Warrants, due at Chriſtmas, will be ready to be deliver'd to the Adventurers on Wedneſday the 31ſt of the ſaid January.

Our Merchants have advice, that the Agneta from Amſterdam, bound for Smirna, was loſt in the Texel, in the late

Storm,

ſtorm, and that the Rebecca, Capt. Harriſon, from Peterſburgh, periſhed in the ſame Tempeſt.

On the 6th Inſtant, the Seſſions began at the Old-Baily, and ended on Wedneſday laſt, when 11 Perſons received Sentence of Death; about 30 are to be tranſported, and 20 whipt.

Mr. Miſt and Mr. Wilkinſon were alſo brought up by a Habeas Corpus, and put upon their Trial, when the Jury brought them in not Guilty, for want of Evidence, none appearing againſt them.

Parker the ſolicitor who was Whipt in Holbourn, for Purjury and ſubornation of Perjury, was again convicted of Subornation of Purjury.

It's reported among the Britiſh Captives lately redeemed, that on the Day of their departure from the Region of their Slavery, an Engliſh Captive with a Moore were nailed thro' the Head, for having committed a Murder.

On Monday dy'd Sir John Shaw at Eltam in Kent, Collector of the Cuſtoms Inwards in the Port of London, and is ſucceeded, 'tis ſaid, by one of Mr. Walpole's Sons, who had the Place in Reverſion.

Advice is come now that Mr. Robert Knight, late Caſhier of the Engliſh ſouth-Sea Company, is arrived at Rome, where the Pretender has given him a kind Reception.

On Wedneſday laſt, the worſhipful Company of Mercers choſe the Reverend Mr. Robert Swinhourne, late Maſter of a Grammar School, in St. Paul's Church Yard, Maſter of their School, in the Room of that famous Grammarian, Mr. Baxter; to whom, in Conſideration of his great Age, which incapacitates him, they have allowed Forty Pounds a Year, during his Life.

We hear that a Bounty will be given upon the Exportation of all Silks, Stuffs, Gloves, Stockings, and Haberdathery Wares manufactured here, and all the Duties on Dying Materials imported, and all naval Stores imported from the Plantations, will be taken off, except from Oak, Aſh and Elm.

There is an Order for the paying off the Dover and Rye Galley; but the Pay Books of thoſe Ships, are not as yet come to the Navy Office.

It is remarkable, that the laſt Day of the laſt Term, whereon Mr. Law pleaded His Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon, at the King's Bench Bar Weſtminſter, was the very Day Eight and Twenty Year, on which Beau Wilſon was ſlain.

It is adviſed from Avignon, that the great Lazaretto of that Place had been ſet on Fire by Accident, and that above four hundred Perſons had periſhed in the Flames.

Laſt Week the Corpſe of the late Lord Belhaven was brought to Town from Cornwal; it is to be carried down to Scotland to be privately interred there.

They write from Frankfort, of the 4th Inſt. that they are ſurprized with the News, that the Elector Palatine has revoked the Orders to his Catholick Clergy, and others, to reſtore to the Proteſtants their Eccleſiaſtical Revenues; ſo that the poor People are at preſent in very great Diſtreſs there upon that Account.

On Sunday Night, a Fire broke out at the Ship Tavern, without Temple-Bar; it began in the upper Part of the Houſe, but was happily extinguiſhed without doing much Miſchief.

Orders are given, it's ſaid, for a large Detachment of the Foot Guards to hold themſelves in a Readineſs to embark on Board the Squadron that is now equipping.

In Figg Lane, near Hampſtead Road, on Sunday Night laſt a young Man was robbed of 60 l. by two Highwaymen.

The ſame Night an Attorney's Clerk near Highgate, was robbed by two Highwaymen of his Money and Horſe, as was a Gentleman's Coachman the Night before in the ſame Manner; but the Rogues made no further Uſe of the Horſes than to get off; for on Monday following they were both found in the Pound at Weſtminſter.

The Account publiſhed concerning Brigadier Hardiſty's *Death, we are aſſur'd is falſe in every Circumſtance; he died of an Aſthma and inward Weakneſs, being given over by his Phyſicians a Month before his Death.*

The Prices of Goods at Bear Key *as follow:*

Wheat 19 s. to 32 s. *per* Quarter Rye 13 s. to 17 s. Barley 11 s. to 13 s. Oats 9 s. to 13 s. Boyling Peaſe 20 s. to 24 s. Hog ditto 18 s. to 21 s. Horſe Beans 17 s. to 21 s. Malt 13 s. to 21 s. Rape-Seed 10 l. to 13 l. *per* Laſt. Mops 2 l. 10 s. to 3 l. 5 s. *per* Hundred Coals 24 s. to 27 s. *per* Chaldron. *Colcheſter Cr. Boys 15 d. per Bll. Ditto 6 Seals 14 d. dis. and 19 s. per Pieces.

South-Sea Stock was 97 1 8ths 94 7 8ths. 95 3 qrs, 95 1 half, to 96. Bank 114 1 half. India 140 1 half. Aſrican 23 1 half. Royal Exchange Aſſurance 7 5 8ths. London Aſſurance 5 1 quar. York Buildings 28, 1 qr. Lottery Annuities 100 one half. 10 l. Prizes 18 l. 5 s. Blanks 7 l. 15 s. York Buildings Lottery Tickets, two Payments, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Ditto, all paid, 4 l. 12 s.

WHereas on Monday the 4th Inſtant, ſome Gentlemen of the County of Surry did meet at Mr. Wright's *at* Epſom, *and did there Nominate the Right Honourable the Lord* Baltimore *and* Henry Temple, *Eſq; to ſtand for Knights of the Shire for the County of Surry, for the enſuing Parliament. This is to give Notice, that a great many Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders of the ſaid County, being diſſatisfied with the Proceedings of that Meeting, do deſire a General Meeting of the ſaid County on Monday the 11th Inſtant, at the ſaid Mr.* Wrights, *in order to conſider of proper Perſons to ſtand for the ſaid County, in Oppoſition to the Two Gentlemen then named.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt publiſh'd,

THE Caſe of Mr. LAW, truly ſtated; in Anſwer to a Pamphlet, intitled, A Letter to Mr. Law. To be ſold by the Booksellers of London and Weſtminſter. Price 6 d.

This Day is publiſh'd, Dedicated to the Lord Chief Juſtice King.

DR. ROSE's Theorico-Practical, Miſcellaneous and Succinct Treatiſe of the Plague. Shewing the Nature, Signs, Cauſes, Prevention and Cure. —— Ita magis is Voluiſſe ſat eſt. Printed for J. Pele, at Locke's Head in Pater-Noſter-Row, price 1 s.

Juſt brought over from Barbadoes,

*** A Large Quantity of fine Citron Water, prepared by Madam Rawlings of Bridge Town, ſo much famed throughout Europe for making the beſt Citron-Water in the Caribbee Iſland: To be ſold at Mr. Heath's, Mathematical-Inſtrument-Maker, near the Fountain-Tavern in the Strand, and at Mr. Dove's, a Chirſemonger, the middle of Madd. ex-ter Hanover-Square, at 8 s. each Quart Bottle, and 4 s. the Pint. At both which Places are ſold right French Hungary-Water, at 1 s. 6 d. each Half-Pint Bottle: One Spoonful turns a Glaſs of Water as white as Milk, which the Counterfeit ſort made here only turns a Sky Colour, by Reaſon the Spirits and Flowers are not ſo good as in France. So beware of Counterfeits made of Engliſh Mal. Spirits, put in the ſame ſort of Bottle.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and all Owners of Mills,

The Projection of a Paper-Mill, to work by a horizontile Water-Wheel, by ROBERT HARRIS.

HAving ſerv'd the Government by Sea and Land many Years, as Occaſion required, and being deſirous to continue to the latter Part of my Days; for that End, I have gather'd ſome thing from moſt Kingdoms and Countries, whither I have travelled, and by obſerving the different Methods of working their Mills, I have projected a Paper Mill, to work by a horizontile Water-Wheel, that ſhall work twelve or four and twenty Mortars more or leſs, as is required, with leſs Water than is ſpent with working four, and every Mortar diſcharge as much Work, which would be great Services to thoſe that have but ſmall Streams, and forced to lie ſtill very often for Want of Water; and I am certain it would be of univerſal Service to the whole Nation in all other Mills, in taking thoſe vaſt Timber which are made uſe of; this requiring not above the one half, the Thickneſs that is uſed in this Wheel but four Inches thick, and ſtrong enough to carry the ſtrongeſt Work in the Kingdom; beſides the ſmall Repairs this will want to what the other is always wanting, by reaſon of its throwing up the Water, which rots all Timbers and Foundations where they work; this being ſubject to no ſuch Thing by reaſon of its working beneath all, with as much diſpatch in Buſineſs, and Pleaſantneſs, and little Trouble as can be deſir'd (and if God permit) I doubt not the Performance to the greateſt Satisfaction. Enquire for me at Mr. Richardſon's at the White Perriwig, near the New Church in the Strand.

WHereas, after great Diſcouragements and Neglect in the Univerſity of Cambridge, particularly in St. John's College (for which my Friends and my ſelf cou'd never find any other Reaſon than my diſtinguiſh'd Loyalty to his moſt gracious preſent Majeſty K. George, and my hearty Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover) I came to this City, in hopes, by Application to proper Perſons, to have been put into a Method of living anſwerably, in ſome Meaſure, to my Duty, and the great Charges of a full Education; but found their warrantable and laudable Deſigns ſo traverſed by certain Enemies, who's Malice admits of no Bounds, as that I ſhou'd apprehend my ſelf in danger of miſcarrying, at leaſt, were it not for the great Aſſiſtance my worthy Lord and Friend the Biſhop of Carliſle adminiſtred to me, by an ample and honourable Recommendation: And whereas they, not daring to attack me in my Morals, the Exactneſs whereof is more expoſ'd to the View and Diſcernment of every Beholder, have endeavoured to repreſent my Learning and Abilities as no way equal to what I wou'd have them thought: This is therefore to give Notice, that I am very deſirous that ſome of His Majeſty's hearty and generous Friends wou'd have the Charity to appoint me an Examination; wherein, if I don't appear, by the moſt rational and probable Conjecture that can be made, to give a better Account of my ſelf, in Point of Learning, than Nine Tenths of my Brethren the Clergy of this Kingdom, it being allow'd me to have un'd great Moderation and Reſervedneſs in fixing upon this Proviſion; I ſhall patiently acquieſce in ſuch Character as theſe ingenuous Gentlemen will be pleas'd to allow me: But if I acquit my ſelf according to my Hopes and Wiſhes, I flatter my ſelf that ſuch his Majeſty's Friends, (I dare not hope for ſo great Conſolation as to become his Majeſty's immediate Care) will, Stranger as I am, think my Caſe worthy their Conſideration. If this Way of Proceeding ſeems to any one too vain and oſtentatious, I deſire him to conſider how afflicting it muſt be to humane Nature, not only to have the Means of a creditable Subſiſtence cut off, but alſo to meet with Contempt and Inſults, in a Place where one has expended his Patrimony, and taken unwearied Pains, and that to ſuch Purpoſe as to merit Applauſe. If it be aſk'd, why I don't vindicate my ſelf by ſome important Productions of my own, ſuch may eaſily ſatisfy their own Question by conſidering, that ſuch Things are not uſhered into the World without great Charge; not to ſay that a Mind embarraſs'd with Cares and Anxieties is not at Leiſure to conduct Things of that Nature with the Attention and Accuracy they deſerve. I ſhall content my ſelf to add, (which I challenge the World to diſprove,) that I have a Reputation unſully'd, an Head not contemptible, and an Heart undaunted, which I deſire may by the Means of Perſons in Power, be render'd as ſerviceable as may be to the Church, my King and Country; for I hope 'twill not be ſuffered, that one of his Majeſty's moſt loyal Subjects ſhou'd fall a Sacrifice to Chagrin and Jacobitiſh Fury; eſpecially being ſo advantageouſly plac'd within the great Circle of his Majeſty's Protection, as to be almoſt within the Reach of his Arm. Sign'd

Decemb. 16. 1721. JOHN HOLDSWORTH.

From my Lodgings againſt the Temple-Court, in James-ſtreet, near the Hay-Market, Weſtminſter.

P. S. If any Perſon, Noble or other, ſhall be charitably diſpoſ'd to give Notice of, and amend me this Requeſt, he will (Cares need to be more) oblige me. I am deſirous at the ſame Time that, by an Examination and Compariſon of this Kind, one half of my Examiners be Lay-men.